

Twelfth Census of the United States.

CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 153.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 20, 1902.

AGRICULTURE.

ARKANSAS.

Hon. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM,
Director of the Census.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for publication in bulletin form, the statistics of agriculture in the state of Arkansas, taken in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the act of March 3, 1899. This section requires that—

The schedules relating to agriculture shall comprehend the following topics: Name of occupant of each farm, color of occupant, tenure, acreage, value of farm and improvements, acreage of different products, quantity and value of products, and number and value of live stock. All questions as to quantity and value of crops shall relate to the year ending December thirty-first next preceding the enumeration.

A "farm," as defined by the Twelfth Census, includes all the land under one management, used for raising crops and pasturing live stock, with the wood lots, swamps, meadows, etc., connected therewith. It includes also the house in which the farmer resides, and all other buildings used by him in connection with his farming operations.

The farms of Arkansas, June 1, 1900, numbered 178,694, and had a value of \$135,182,170. Of this amount \$30,075,520, or 22.2 per cent, represents the value of buildings, and \$105,106,650, or 77.8 per cent, the value of the land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$8,750,060, and of live stock, \$37,483,771. These values, added to that of farms, give the "total value of farm property." For Arkansas this value in 1900 was \$181,416,001.

The products derived from domestic animals, poultry, and bees, including animals sold or slaughtered on farms, are referred to in this bulletin as "animal products." The

total value of all such products, together with the value of all crops, is termed "total value of farm products." This value for 1899 was \$79,649,490, of which amount \$20,377,278, or 25.6 per cent, represents the value of animal products, and \$59,272,212, or 74.4 per cent, the value of crops, including forest products. The "total value of farm products" for 1899 exceeds that for 1889 by \$26,521,335, or 49.9 per cent.

The value of "net farm products," or the "gross farm income," is obtained by deducting from the total value of farm products the value of the products fed to live stock on the farms of the producers. In 1899 the reported value of products fed was \$13,572,870, leaving \$66,076,620 as the gross farm income for that year. The percentage which this amount is of the "total value of farm property" is referred to in this bulletin as the "percentage of income upon investment." For Arkansas in 1899 it was 36.4 per cent.

As no reports of expenditures for taxes, interest, insurance, feed for stock, and similar items have been obtained by any census, no statement of net farm income can be given.

The statistics presented in this bulletin will be treated in greater detail in the final volume, "Statistics of Agriculture in the United States," which will be published about June 1, 1902. The present publication is designed to present a summarized advance statement for Arkansas.

Very respectfully,

L. G. Popen.

Chief Statistician for Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE IN ARKANSAS.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The total land surface of Arkansas is 53,045 square miles, of which 25,995 square miles, or 49.0 per cent, are included in farms.

The land bordering the Mississippi, Arkansas, and Red rivers, which drain a large part of the state, is low and swampy in many places, and subject to annual overflow. Back from these streams the surface is more elevated, and, with the exception of the southern and eastern counties, some of which are partly prairie land, the whole state is diversified by forests and rolling uplands, passing in the west and northwest into the foothills of the Ozark Mountains.

Along the low river bottoms the soil is dark, rich, and friable, and yields excellent crops of cotton. Drainage is commonly required, and the available area could be largely increased by a system of dikes and ditches. The soil of the prairies is, in general, a dark, sandy loam, usually fertile, but in places better adapted to grazing than to cultivation. Much of the upland region is especially suited to the production of cereals and fruits.

Arkansas is primarily an agricultural state. There are no large cities, and the progress of general farming has not yet been checked by the transfer of farm capital to those special branches of husbandry which depend, for their successful pursuit, upon the demands of local urban population. The growth shown by the figures of this bulletin is the result of the development of great natural agricultural resources.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS.

The following table gives, by decades since 1850, the number of farms, the total and average acreage, and the per cent of farm land improved.

TABLE 1.—FARMS AND FARM ACREAGE: 1850 TO 1900.

YEAR.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.				Per cent of farm land improved.
		Total.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Average.	
1900.....	178,694	16,636,719	6,953,785	9,682,934	93.1	41.8
1890.....	124,760	14,891,856	5,475,043	9,416,813	119.4	36.8
1880.....	94,433	12,061,547	3,595,603	8,465,944	127.7	29.8
1870.....	49,424	7,597,296	1,859,821	5,737,475	153.7	24.5
1860.....	39,004	9,573,706	1,983,313	7,590,393	245.5	20.7
1850.....	17,758	2,598,214	731,530	1,816,684	146.3	30.1

The number of farms reported, June 1, 1900, was more than ten times as great as the number reported in 1850,

and 43.2 per cent greater than in 1890. The total acreage of farm land, also, has increased rapidly, the gain for the last decade being 11.7 per cent. Since 1860 the number of farms has increased faster than the total acreage, involving a decrease in the average size of farms and indicating a progressive division of farm holdings. The steady increase in the acreage and per cent of improved farm land is in keeping with this movement.

FARM PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS.

Table 2 presents a summary of the principal statistics relating to farm property and products for each census year, beginning with 1850.

TABLE 2.—VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND OF FARM PRODUCTS: 1850 TO 1900.

YEAR.	Total value of farm property.	Land, improvements and buildings.	Implementments and machinery.	Live stock.	Farm products. ¹
1900.....	\$181,416,001	\$135,182,170	\$8,750,060	\$37,483,771	\$79,649,490
1890.....	155,019,702	118,574,422	5,072,400	30,772,880	59,128,155
1880.....	99,559,577	74,248,665	4,637,497	20,472,425	48,736,261
1870 ²	59,489,613	40,029,638	2,237,409	17,222,506	³ 40,701,699
1860.....	117,922,076	91,649,773	4,176,328	22,036,977	
1850.....	28,514,510	15,265,245	1,601,296	6,647,969	

¹ For year preceding that designated.

² Values for 1870 were reported in depreciated currency. To reduce to specie basis of other figures they must be diminished one-fifth.

³ Includes betterments and additions to live stock.

The remarkable growth of agriculture in the decade, 1850 to 1860, the disastrous effects of the Civil War, and the subsequent recovery of the state, which by 1890 had more than regained its former position, are interesting features shown in the above table.

The gain in the last decade in the total value of farm property was \$26,396,299, or 17.0 per cent. Of this amount, \$16,607,748, or 62.9 per cent, represents the increase in the value of land, improvements, and buildings; \$3,077,660, or 11.7 per cent, in that of implements and machinery; and \$6,710,891, or 25.4 per cent, in that of live stock. The value of the farm products of 1899 was 49.9 per cent greater than the value reported for 1889. A portion of this increase, and of that shown for implements and machinery, is doubtless the result of a more detailed enumeration in 1900 than in previous census years.

COUNTY STATISTICS.

Table 3 gives an exhibit of general agricultural statistics by counties.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, WITH VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF 1899 NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK, AND EXPENDITURES IN 1899 FOR LABOR AND FERTILIZERS, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		ACRES IN FARMS.		VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY.				Value of products not fed to live stock.	EXPENDITURES.	
	Total.	With build- ings.	Total.	Improved.	Land and im- prove- ments (ex- cept build- ings).	Buildings.	Imple- ments and machinery.	Live stock.		Labor.	Fertil- izers.
The State	178,694	171,963	16,686,719	6,953,735	\$105,106,650	\$30,075,520	\$8,750,060	\$37,483,771	\$66,076,620	\$3,171,090	\$172,510
Arkansas	2,015	1,989	240,457	112,111	1,504,300	482,560	135,830	349,723	783,154	25,220	1,510
Ashley	3,002	2,913	235,858	91,930	1,590,820	400,880	119,300	608,881	1,207,022	40,560	4,350
Baxter	1,618	1,539	189,289	67,113	887,000	278,450	81,750	381,254	504,721	15,920	1,430
Benton	4,428	4,316	416,273	216,601	5,270,330	1,148,630	278,480	1,098,162	1,554,788	67,860	2,470
Boone	2,453	2,384	263,148	116,274	1,811,040	488,330	118,140	619,752	667,167	22,160	420
Bradley	1,281	1,253	167,021	48,387	470,970	197,410	60,690	269,707	390,133	11,740	2,470
Calhoun	1,162	1,145	151,023	45,775	330,530	157,850	51,990	244,600	369,864	12,060	3,460
Carroll	2,383	2,389	271,851	102,165	1,425,180	431,130	112,130	528,124	662,352	19,340	330
Chicot	1,946	1,896	155,644	66,177	2,158,990	615,940	120,670	375,990	1,142,322	135,200	1,860
Clark	2,670	2,558	274,785	97,411	1,055,940	361,110	118,580	578,875	892,110	8,760	1,690
Clay	1,985	1,956	157,209	80,850	1,158,750	344,420	104,790	454,950	580,415	81,220	600
Cleburne	1,600	1,539	183,831	56,245	561,490	231,420	62,190	294,804	403,989	10,100	430
Cleveland	1,459	1,394	205,425	58,509	504,480	229,940	73,140	351,421	483,929	13,280	450
Columbia	3,074	2,919	360,774	141,887	1,082,960	430,250	135,900	559,150	1,169,459	93,860	19,380
Conway	3,009	2,875	202,131	114,253	1,418,330	394,670	138,190	475,357	1,128,474	54,520	1,220
Craighead	2,118	2,067	175,767	92,533	1,595,340	417,020	143,120	566,361	747,877	16,710	1,550
Crawford	3,059	2,914	225,345	105,628	1,613,610	451,770	122,900	685,456	1,057,344	121,260	7,710
Crittenden	2,008	1,933	119,378	76,585	2,569,280	401,500	120,510	448,247	1,291,346	116,640	2,780
Cross	1,528	1,429	113,233	70,400	202,550	67,020	20,570	332,237	528,754	22,570	270
Dallas	1,367	1,317	187,093	55,612	488,630	250,830	54,900	294,538	432,038	13,960	950
Desha	1,918	1,856	122,301	61,388	1,195,200	301,590	88,620	443,511	1,068,571	114,920	1,240
Drew	3,083	2,902	323,009	141,661	1,495,560	429,310	132,470	613,877	1,215,257	55,080	2,410
Faulkner	3,463	3,331	282,438	137,658	1,295,070	480,708	149,670	685,317	1,077,096	43,020	1,800
Franklin	2,704	2,562	240,303	117,677	1,279,450	433,580	142,770	574,591	956,317	24,000	2,570
Fulton	2,144	2,094	284,247	86,213	1,014,330	337,820	99,680	447,432	577,166	36,570	1,760
Garland	1,322	1,298	154,062	40,923	703,490	244,960	65,470	249,027	386,307	22,410	1,450
Grant	1,306	1,257	143,129	45,430	355,140	160,010	55,300	285,939	482,285	8,400	710
Greene	2,480	2,380	193,767	93,229	1,441,170	440,670	134,820	570,793	837,480	19,640	1,910
Hempstead	3,483	3,299	280,069	146,988	1,507,780	442,960	150,200	689,365	1,331,832	51,130	2,000
Hot Spring	1,679	1,632	182,667	57,528	645,510	250,300	77,090	358,706	553,104	18,140	3,440
Howard	2,329	2,194	247,901	86,597	908,440	292,020	95,140	474,256	759,146	16,360	170
Independence	3,325	3,166	292,040	128,691	1,854,320	556,040	168,390	674,419	1,114,039	20,850	1,460
Izard	2,392	2,246	252,773	100,810	803,380	328,440	96,200	447,318	653,305	23,910	530
Jackson	2,244	2,190	187,959	93,117	1,785,160	479,610	124,660	578,685	1,276,501	133,420	3,250
Jefferson	4,770	4,589	310,352	162,208	4,318,720	811,380	288,420	839,678	2,441,105	154,690	9,030
Johnson	2,559	2,412	206,497	95,400	1,346,130	406,990	108,360	470,564	898,348	26,470	2,910
Lafayette	1,203	1,180	116,630	45,844	496,790	180,780	55,700	270,581	557,167	20,560	3,120
Lawrence	2,006	1,948	216,260	90,553	1,614,640	406,350	110,610	530,200	851,000	65,270	1,890
Lee	2,982	2,917	193,868	105,905	2,130,220	543,450	141,180	588,868	1,270,562	58,800	3,170
Lincoln	2,356	2,309	214,025	88,879	1,456,090	312,950	123,050	478,539	1,054,581	48,780	680
Little River	2,027	1,944	176,213	67,462	1,065,500	260,330	85,020	435,738	836,952	25,370	1,090
Logan	3,225	3,008	253,140	128,244	1,600,540	564,110	149,800	674,419	1,019,015	17,940	990
Lonoke	3,498	3,441	279,236	157,897	2,766,880	770,150	225,110	795,212	1,795,455	98,050	2,550
Madison	3,095	3,029	398,198	125,826	1,599,610	452,480	127,100	621,968	1,775,661	24,920	420
Marion	1,686	1,612	197,027	67,742	1,265,440	239,550	74,940	371,739	442,495	7,270	1,320
Miller	1,967	1,892	182,936	74,560	917,770	286,080	85,520	451,898	763,070	34,210	3,470
Mississippi	1,720	1,637	124,634	76,655	2,403,340	473,180	140,750	587,330	1,419,104	240,580	4,790
Monroe	2,261	2,172	131,901	77,602	1,500,720	304,240	80,220	408,166	918,861	26,000	1,780
Montgomery	1,708	1,617	211,091	53,422	613,880	202,260	66,230	312,707	440,393	12,380	700
Nevada	2,248	2,145	245,274	102,945	804,940	343,310	111,380	495,435	816,760	20,200	4,870
Newton	1,992	1,965	258,301	60,973	745,270	222,840	61,790	344,610	455,081	9,280	810
Ouachita	2,080	2,046	263,448	94,497	704,280	308,640	94,970	407,755	668,588	27,220	3,390
Perry	1,173	1,094	86,424	36,701	508,640	126,000	47,310	198,865	349,386	7,120	880
Phillips	3,827	3,611	300,717	120,191	2,550,090	706,900	171,950	701,950	1,667,212	51,690	1,780
Pike	1,549	1,489	192,286	59,394	492,230	196,030	66,270	322,368	500,287	16,970	710
Poinsett	833	767	91,865	27,615	598,490	159,550	41,900	275,219	290,997	12,980	250
Polk	2,072	1,999	152,693	53,976	878,520	270,540	78,930	359,060	498,657	10,710	1,000
Pope	3,532	3,383	256,396	119,079	1,467,260	469,470	143,990	587,883	1,120,820	25,760	1,380
Prairie	1,809	1,792	188,821	94,478	1,303,890	321,100	104,610	450,463	638,330	31,070	460
Pulaski	4,053	3,931	223,428	124,210	3,590,480	711,810	243,060	741,541	1,681,092	100,140	4,490
Randolph	2,562	2,495	252,293	115,910	1,358,290	429,360	124,510	616,180	912,586	58,460	1,090
St. Francis	2,716	2,600	184,103	85,250	1,538,240	455,720	121,590	528,230	1,106,027	66,550	8,320
Saline	2,022	1,963	192,430	70,353	917,520	285,020	97,210	417,940	630,400	19,270	3,390
Scott	2,020	1,885	203,204	70,359	857,020	234,700	85,030	384,984	489,881	4,600	1,030
Searcy	2,060	2,002	207,841	67,613	807,560	267,600	80,090	376,397	538,484	15,630	20
Sebastian	3,099	2,928	229,070	116,688	2,558,170	654,280	175,910	676,515	1,169,877	72,770	9,270
Sevier	1,811	1,707	190,713	68,704	923,090	269,550	85,200	395,458	669,479	22,130	1,710
Sharp	2,103	2,019	263,120	84,241	974,530	324,540	102,010	476,896	665,547	24,560	600
Stone	1,260	1,217	141,078	44,148	496,580	163,030	56,490	259,242	387,495	9,100	1,120
Union	2,719	2,660	379,701	123,296	760,237	337,043	108,650	507,016	998,073	46,020	4,630
Van Buren	1,939	1,877	240,779	79,911	611,727	256,693	84,070	332,932	475,812	11,500	740
Washington	4,619	4,529	489,711	237,606	4,888,080	1,429,380	347,000	1,151,845	1,916,713	101,930	4,620
White	3,681	3,593	326,868	189,316	1,499,556	654,864	173,200	694,198	1,132,451	21,160	1,840
Woodruff	2,505	2,396	134,084	88,186	1,874,660	455,360	109,410	502,397	1,133,464	81,720	260
Yell	3,260	3,136	252,241	113,556	1,746,270	539,790	163,040	629,616	1,345,489	51,340	710

In nearly all counties the number of farms increased rapidly in the last decade. In Chicot, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Woodruff counties more than twice as many farms were reported in 1900 as in 1890, and in Desha, Little River, Poinsett, St. Francis, and Searcy counties the increases were nearly as great. Slight decreases were reported in Logan and Cleveland counties.

Increases in the total farm acreage, and also in the acreage of improved land, were reported for all counties except Franklin, Grant, and Pike. In Grant county both the total and improved acreages were less in 1900 than ten years before. The average size of farms is, as a rule, smallest for counties of the cotton belt, but there are no very marked variations from the state average of 93.1 acres.

For the state the average value of farms is \$756.50. In Benton, Chicot, Crittenden, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lonoke, Mississippi, Pulaski, Sebastian, and Washington counties it is more than \$1,000, while in a few counties it is less than \$500. Most counties show substantial gains over the values reported in 1890.

The increase since 1890 in the value of implements and machinery has been relatively greater and more general than that for any other item of farm property. A marked gain is shown for each county, and in a number of instances the valuation has more than doubled.

Lee and Logan are the only counties in which the value of live stock reported in 1900 was less than in 1890.

The expenditure for labor in 1899 varied greatly in different sections of the state. In the counties of the cotton belt the average per farm was, as a rule, much higher than in the north central and western counties, where diversified farming prevails. In the latter counties very little cash is expended for labor; the farmers, as a rule, exchange work or pay in produce.

Although the total expenditure for fertilizers in 1899 was considerably greater than in 1889, the average per farm is still less than one dollar. The use of commercial fertilizers in Arkansas is confined principally to land devoted to the cultivation of cotton.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF FARMERS IN ARKANSAS.

In this bulletin those individuals who, as owners, salaried managers, or tenants, operate farms with or without the assistance of hired laborers or members of their households, are designated "farmers." All others working on farms are spoken of as "farm laborers." The number of farmers at any given time corresponds closely to the number of farms.

From 1850 to 1900 the population increased from 209,897 to 1,311,564, or approximately sixfold, and the number of farms from 17,758 to 178,694, or more than tenfold. Consequently the number of farms, and hence the number of persons operating them, either as owners or tenants, increased faster than the population. This greater increase was recorded for every decade excepting from 1880 to 1890.

For the fifty years covered by the foregoing comparisons, data concerning the relative increase in the various

classes of the farm population are available only for the period from 1870 to 1890. During those years the number of farms, and hence of farm owners and tenants, increased approximately 152.4 per cent, while the total state population increased but 130.8 per cent. The number of males engaged in agriculture increased from 100,669 to 225,947. This gain of 124.4 per cent represents, approximately, the rate of increase in the number of persons living on farms. In the same period the number of males working for wages on farms increased from 45,248 to 69,803, or but 54.3 per cent. In 1870 there was 1 farm owner, or tenant, for every 2.03 male workers on farms. In 1890, there was 1 for every 1.80. In the earlier year there was 1 wage laborer for every 2.22 male workers on all kinds of farms, and in the later year, 1 only for every 3.24. The number of farm owners increased, approximately, 10 per cent faster than the agricultural population, while that population increased, approximately, 46.0 per cent faster than the number of male wage laborers. In the earlier year there were 85 male wage laborers for every 100 farms, while in 1890 there were but 56.

These figures, taken in connection with the population tables, furnish evidence of great social and economic changes on farms, as well as a shifting of the population. The net result of these changes has been to elevate materially the average status of the persons toiling on farms in Arkansas. In the movements between farm and town, and between agriculture and other occupations, the farm has lost more of its old constituency than it has gained of the new. Consequently, the migration from other occupations can not have been the main factor in bringing about this elevation in the average status of the agriculturist. It must have been produced mainly, if not exclusively, by movements within the farming population—movements by which some persons have been elevated from the position of wage service to that of farm ownership, and a still larger number from wage service to farm tenancy. The most noteworthy instance of this advancement in the average status of the farming population of Arkansas is found among the colored people. Of their number, 11,941 own a part, if not the whole, of the land which they till, and 34,962 are tenants. Nearly all of these colored farmers are the descendants of slaves, or were themselves slaves prior to the general emancipation, and the great mass of them have been employed on farms all their lives.

The following statistics of farm tenure for 1880, 1890, and 1900, present an exhibit of the changes in the past thirty years in the relative number of farm owners and tenants in Arkansas. To gain a complete understanding of the great actual and relative changes which have taken place in the social and economic condition of the agriculturists of this state, these statistics must be studied in connection with the "occupation" tables of past censuses and those of the present census, when published.

FARM TENURE.

Table 4 gives a comparative exhibit of farms operated by owners, cash tenants, and share tenants for 1880, 1890,

and 1900. Table 4a presents, for the two decades covered by Table 4, the per cent of increase in rural population, in the total number of farms, and in the number of farms of specified tenures. In Table 5 the tenure of farms for 1900 is given by race of farmer, and the farms operated by owners are subdivided into groups designated as farms operated by "owners," "part owners," "owners and tenants," and "managers." These groups comprise, respectively: (1) Farms operated by individuals who own all the land they cultivate; (2) farms operated by individuals who own a part of the land and rent the remainder from others; (3) farms operated under the joint direction and by the united labor of two or more individuals, one owning the farm or a part of it, and the other or others owning no part, but receiving for supervision or labor a share of the products; and (4) farms operated by individuals who receive for their supervision and other services a fixed salary from the owners.

The farms operated by tenants are divided into groups designated as farms operated by "cash tenants" and farms operated by "share tenants." These groups comprise, respectively: (1) Farms operated by individuals who pay a cash rental or a stated amount of labor or farm produce, and (2) farms operated by individuals who pay as rental a share of the products.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES: 1880 TO 1900.

YEAR.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY—			PER CENT OF FARMS OPERATED BY—		
		Owners. ¹	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.	Owners. ¹	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.
1900	178,694	97,554	27,303	53,837	54.6	15.3	30.1
1890	124,760	84,706	16,479	23,575	67.9	13.2	18.9
1880	94,438	65,245	9,916	19,272	69.1	10.5	20.4

¹ Including "part owners," "owners and tenants," and "managers."

TABLE 4a.—PER CENT OF INCREASE IN RURAL POPULATION, IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMS, AND IN THE NUMBER OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES, FOR THE DECADES, 1880 TO 1890 AND 1890 TO 1900, AND FOR THE TWENTY-YEAR PERIOD, 1880 TO 1900.

PERIODS.	PER CENT OF INCREASE IN—					
	Rural population.	Total number of farms.	Number of farms operated by—			
			All owners.	All tenants.	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.
1890-1900	10.9	43.2	15.2	102.6	65.7	128.4
1880-1890	37.4	32.1	29.8	87.2	66.2	22.3
1880-1900	52.3	89.2	49.5	178.0	175.3	179.4

TABLE 5.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER.

PART 1.—NUMBER OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES.

RACE.	Total number of farms.	Owners.	Part owners.	Owners and tenants.	Managers.	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.
The State	178,694	84,138	10,941	1,656	819	27,303	53,837
White	131,711	74,147	9,166	1,481	739	11,461	34,717
Colored ¹	46,983	9,991	1,775	175	80	15,842	19,120

PART 2.—PER CENT OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES.

The State	100.0	47.1	6.1	0.9	0.5	15.3	30.1
White	100.0	56.3	7.0	1.1	0.6	8.7	26.3
Colored ¹	100.0	21.2	3.8	0.4	0.2	33.7	40.7

¹ Including 1 Chinese and 4 Indians.

In the decade 1880 to 1890 great additions were made to the rural population, partly by immigration from other states and from foreign countries. Large increases occurred also in the number of farms and the area of farm land. The ratio of owners to tenants, however, changed but little. As both increased by percentages somewhat smaller than that of the rural population, it follows that the number of farm laborers and of the nonfarming class residing in rural communities increased more rapidly than the number of farm owners and tenants.

The percentages shown in Table 4a for the last decade indicate a marked upward movement among Arkansas farmers. The number of farms operated by owners increased 15.2 per cent, while the rural population increased only 10.9 per cent. Had the number of farms operated by owners increased no faster than the rural population, the number of such farms in 1900 would have been less than it was by 3,615. In ten years, therefore, this number of farm laborers or farm tenants must have made their way to farm ownership, or the ranks of farm owners have been recruited to that extent from other sources, to the benefit of the general farming population.

In addition to this gain in the number of owners, a still greater actual and relative gain was made in the number of farm tenants. From 1890 to 1900 the number of tenants increased 102.6 per cent, although the gain in rural population was but 10.9 per cent. The gain in the number of tenants, above the gain that would have been made had the rate of increase been the same as that for rural population, was 86,720. The figures indicate that approximately one-half of the number of farm tenants in 1900 were farm laborers ten years before. Assuming that the gain in the number of owners was drawn principally from

the tenant class, it is probable that since 1890 at least 40,000 of the present farmers have made a distinct improvement in their industrial condition.

Of the farms of the state, 73.7 per cent are operated by white farmers and 26.3 per cent by colored farmers. Of the white farmers, 64.4 per cent own all or a part of the farms they operate, 35.0 per cent are tenants, and 0.6 per cent are managers. Of the colored farmers, 25.4 per cent are owners, 74.4 per cent are tenants, and 0.2 per cent are managers.

The relative number of farms rented for cash or for a share of the products is determined largely by the race of farmers and the kind of crops grown. In the northwestern counties, where diversified farming prevails and practically all farmers are white, share tenants greatly outnumber cash tenants, but in the leading cotton-growing counties, where nearly all farmers are colored, the numbers of cash and share tenants are about equal. In the cotton counties, most white tenants rent for cash, while among colored farmers local customs prevail, and the distinguishing line between cash tenure and share tenure is hard to draw. The reported increase in the number of cash tenants is largely in the cotton-growing counties.

No previous census has reported the number of farms operated by "part owners," "owners and tenants," or "managers," but it is believed that the number conducted by the last-named class is constantly increasing.

PROGRESS OF COLORED FARMERS.

In 1850 the number of colored farmers was practically a negligible quantity. In 1900 there were 46,983 colored farmers in Arkansas. Practically all of these are the descendants of slaves, and some of them were probably at one time slaves themselves. Of this number, 9,991 have become owners of all the land in their farms; 1,775, owners of part of the land; 175, owners operating their farms in partnership with tenants; 80, farm managers; and 34,962, cash or share tenants.

The Eleventh Census, in its report on Farms and Homes, gives valuable statistics relating to the number of colored farmers owning or renting farms. They are not, however, strictly comparable with the statistics of farm tenure collected by the division of agriculture, but taken in connection with the statistics given in Table 6, they furnished the only means of obtaining light upon the changes that have taken place in the status of negro farmers since 1890; and after making due allowance for variations, the comparison indicates that in Arkansas in the last decade the number of colored owners increased nearly four times as fast as the rural population, and more than twice as fast as the total colored population. It indicates, also, that the number of colored tenants increased six or seven times as fast as the colored population.

The figures indicate that approximately 1,800 colored tenants and farm laborers advanced in the last ten years to the position of farm owners, and that approximately 15,000 farm laborers became farm tenants. These numbers represent the excess of gain in the two classes of negro farmers over the gains made at the rate of increase in negro population.

OWNERSHIP OF RENTED FARMS.

The ownership of 77,211 of the 81,140 rented farms was ascertained by the enumerators. That of 3,929 was unreported. Titles to the 77,211 farms are vested in 40,067 owners or landlords, an average of approximately 193 farms to every 100 owners. Of these 40,067 landlords, 28,602 own 1 farm each; 9,626, from 2 to 5 farms each; 1,205, from 6 to 11; 428, from 12 to 21; 182, from 22 to 50; 21, from 51 to 88; and 3 hold titles to 377 farms, possessing 105, 120, and 152, respectively.

Of the 40,067 owners of rented farms, 37,838 reside in Arkansas. They own 71,697 farms, of which 62,440 are located in the same county in which the owner resides. Of the nonresident owners, 1,146 live in the South Central states, 847 in the North Central states, 79 in the North Atlantic states, 75 in the Western states, 67 in the South Atlantic states, and 15 in foreign countries.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND BY TENURE.

Tables 6 and 7 present the principal statistics for farms classified by race of farmer and by tenure.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND BY TENURE, WITH PERCENTAGES.

RACE OF FARMER, AND TENURE.	Num- ber of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Aver- age.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State.....	178,694	93.1	16,636,719	100.0	\$181,416,001	100.0
White farmers.....	131,711	108.8	14,833,097	86.2	147,220,489	81.2
Colored farmers ¹	46,983	49.0	2,308,622	13.8	34,195,512	18.8
Owners.....	84,138	126.3	10,630,376	63.9	100,062,079	55.2
Part owners.....	10,941	119.9	1,812,307	7.9	12,232,525	6.7
Owners and tenants.....	1,656	147.8	244,834	1.5	2,201,193	1.2
Managers.....	819	390.0	319,450	1.9	5,675,379	3.1
Cash tenants.....	27,303	54.9	1,498,609	9.0	26,640,715	14.7
Share tenants.....	53,837	48.9	2,631,143	15.8	34,604,110	19.1

¹ Including 1 Chinese and 4 Indians.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND BY TENURE.

RACE OF FARMER, AND TENURE.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent. of gross income on total invest- ment in farm property.
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	
	Land and im- prove- ments (except build- ings).	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and ma- chinery.	Live stock.		
The State.....	\$588	\$168	\$49	\$210	\$370	86.4
White farmers.....	626	196	57	239	380	84.0
Colored farmers ¹	482	90	27	129	341	46.9
Owners.....	638	220	68	268	393	83.1
Part owners.....	631	186	57	244	406	86.3
Owners and tenants.....	718	237	74	300	368	27.3
Managers.....	4,652	1,117	347	814	2,830	40.8
Cash tenants.....	640	124	38	174	408	41.8
Share tenants.....	409	90	25	119	269	41.9

¹ Including 1 Chinese and 4 Indians.

Many of the apparent anomalies here shown are the results of agricultural conditions peculiar to the cotton-growing districts of the South. In slavery days cotton was grown on large plantations cultivated by slave labor. Immediately after the emancipation of the slaves, this system gave way to one of hired labor, and this, in turn, was succeeded by a tenant system, under which the former laborers leased and cultivated land under contracts that placed both land and laborer under the supervision of the landlord or of an overseer appointed by him. Where this system prevails, the best and most highly improved land of the plantations is leased in small tracts, which appear in census reports as farms of negro-tenant farmers. This land is nearly all improved. The lands not thus leased, consisting of large unimproved tracts dotted over with small areas of improved land, constitute the farms of the plantation owners, as reported by the census. The leased land is the more valuable per acre, has a higher per cent of improved area, and produces crops having a greater value per acre, and representing in value a greater per cent of the capital invested in farm property.

The land in the cotton belt, including that leased, is much more valuable than the average land in other parts of the state, and also yields a greater gross income upon capital invested. Thus, in the cotton-growing counties of Chicot and Jefferson the average gross incomes of farms in 1899 were \$587 and \$512, while in Benton and Boone counties they were \$351 and \$272, respectively. The average gross incomes per acre in the two former counties were \$7.34 and \$7.87, and in the latter, \$3.74 and \$2.49, respectively. The percentages of gross income upon farm investments for the same counties were 34.9 and 39.0, and 19.9 and 22.0, respectively.

Most of the colored farmers of Arkansas are found in the counties of the cotton belt, in which agricultural conditions are as above described. Negroes constitute over eighty per cent of the farmers of Chicot and Jefferson counties, and less than one-tenth of 1 per cent in Benton and Boone counties. These facts must be borne in mind in drawing comparisons between the statistics given in Tables 6 and 7 for farms of white and colored farmers and for those of owners and tenants. The relatively high average gross income shown for farms operated by tenants and for those operated by negroes, must not be construed as evidence of superior farm management. It is the natural consequence, on the one hand, of conditions peculiar to the prevailing system of tenure, and, on the other hand, of the greater fertility and value of the land in those counties in which negroes predominate and the tenant system is most common.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY AREA.

Tables 8 and 9 present the principal statistics for farms classified by area.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY AREA, WITH PERCENTAGES.

AREA.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State.....	178,694	93.1	16,636,719	100.0	\$181,416,001	100.0
Under 3 acres.....	529	2.8	1,502	(1)	394,453	0.2
3 to 9 acres.....	3,945	6.9	27,866	0.2	1,564,425	0.9
10 to 19 acres.....	20,191	15.0	302,722	1.8	8,192,791	4.5
20 to 49 acres.....	56,832	32.6	1,806,004	10.8	35,559,304	19.6
50 to 99 acres.....	38,595	74.3	2,867,527	17.2	35,519,509	19.6
100 to 174 acres.....	42,007	140.8	5,915,487	35.6	46,572,566	25.7
175 to 259 acres.....	10,569	208.8	2,207,178	13.3	19,266,072	10.6
260 to 499 acres.....	5,871	331.9	1,948,420	11.7	16,791,551	9.2
500 to 999 acres.....	1,239	655.2	811,787	4.9	8,498,021	4.7
1,000 acres and over.....	416	1,799.9	748,776	4.5	9,057,309	5.0

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 9.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY AREA.

AREA.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent of gross income on total investment in farm property.
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Gross income (products of 1899, not fed to live stock).	
	Land and improvements (except build-ings).	Build-ings.	Imple-ments and ma-chinery.	Live stock.		
The State.....	\$588	\$168	\$49	\$210	\$370	36.4
Under 3 acres.....	208	298	28	217	216	28.9
3 to 9 acres.....	169	120	19	89	129	32.6
10 to 19 acres.....	237	70	17	82	181	47.0
20 to 49 acres.....	376	100	29	138	296	46.0
50 to 99 acres.....	518	154	46	207	340	37.6
100 to 174 acres.....	619	183	56	249	359	32.4
175 to 259 acres.....	1,041	314	94	374	655	35.8
260 to 499 acres.....	1,704	476	135	545	761	26.6
500 to 999 acres.....	4,421	1,058	327	1,055	1,788	26.1
1,000 acres and over.....	15,806	3,005	1,082	1,929	7,716	35.4

The group of medium-sized farms, containing from 100 to 174 acres each, comprises over one-third of the total farm acreage and more than one-fourth of the total value of farm property.

For the two groups of farms containing less than ten acres each, the average values given in Table 9 are relatively high, as these groups contain most of the florists' establishments of the state, and a number of city dairies. It should be borne in mind that the income from these industries is determined not so much by the acreage of land used, as by the amount of capital invested in buildings and implements and by the amounts expended for labor and fertilizers.

The average gross incomes per acre for the various groups classified by area are as follows: Farms under 3 acres, \$78.11; 3 to 9 acres, \$18.60; 10 to 19 acres, \$12.72;

20 to 49 acres, \$9.06; 50 to 99 acres, \$4.65; 100 to 174 acres, \$2.55; 175 to 259 acres, \$3.14; 260 to 499 acres, \$2.29; 500 to 999 acres, \$2.78; 1,000 acres and over, \$4.29.

Nearly one-half of the farms of over 1,000 acres each are cotton plantations; hence the average gross income per acre for this group is higher than for any of the 4 groups immediately preceding it.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.

Tables 10 and 11 present the leading features of the statistics relating to farms classified by principal source of income. If the value of the hay and grain raised on any farm exceeds that of any other crop and constitutes at least 40 per cent of the total value of products not fed to live stock, the farm is classified as a hay and grain farm. If vegetables are the leading crop, constituting 40 per cent of the value of products, it is a vegetable farm. The farms of the other groups are classified in accordance with the same general principle. "Miscellaneous" farms are those whose operators do not derive 40.0 per cent of their income from any one class of products. Farms with no income in 1899 are classified according to the agricultural operations upon other farms in the same locality.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, WITH PERCENTAGES.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State.....	178,694	93.1	16,636,719	100.0	\$181,416,001	100.0
Hay and grain	15,376	94.5	1,452,724	8.8	18,235,743	10.1
Vegetables	2,508	67.3	168,804	1.0	2,779,060	1.5
Fruit	2,054	97.8	200,814	1.2	3,600,567	2.0
Live stock	30,734	114.4	3,515,778	21.2	34,852,905	19.2
Dairy produce	10,238	93.1	952,846	5.7	9,492,496	5.2
Tobacco	38	106.2	3,505	(1)	26,772	(1)
Cotton	70,912	70.2	4,978,984	29.9	66,784,225	36.8
Sugar	21	99.7	2,093	(1)	19,212	(1)
Flowers and plants	18	8.7	157	(1)	85,906	(1)
Nursery products	47	93.0	4,371	(1)	116,756	0.1
Miscellaneous	46,753	114.6	5,356,643	32.2	45,472,359	25.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 11.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent of gross income on total investment in farm property.
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	
	Land and improvements (except buildings).	Buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.		
The State.....	\$588	\$168	\$49	\$210	\$370	36.4
Hay and grain	756	187	58	185	306	25.8
Vegetables	707	209	47	145	340	30.7
Fruit	1,153	327	68	205	671	32.6
Live stock	582	206	58	288	328	29.0
Dairy produce	472	177	41	237	291	31.4
Tobacco	494	142	36	139	336	41.4
Cotton	593	184	42	172	421	44.7
Sugar	576	143	45	151	587	64.1
Flowers and plants	2,364	1,682	168	59	2,153	45.1
Nursery products	1,180	979	172	153	2,763	111.2
Miscellaneous	523	176	52	222	348	35.7

For the several classes of farms the average values per acre of products not fed to live stock are as follows: For farms deriving their principal income from flowers and plants, \$246.91; nursery products, \$29.71; cotton, \$5.99; sugar, \$5.88; fruit, \$5.84; vegetables, \$5.05; hay and grain, \$3.24; tobacco, \$3.16; dairy produce, \$3.13; miscellaneous products, \$3.03; and live stock, \$2.87.

The wide variations shown in the averages and in the percentages of gross income are largely due to the fact that in computing gross income no deduction is made for expenditures. For florists' establishments, nurseries, and market gardens the average expenditure for such items as labor and fertilizers represents a far larger percentage of the gross income than in the case of "hay and grain," "live stock," or "miscellaneous" farms. Were it possible to present the average net income, the variations shown would be comparatively slight.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.

Tables 12 and 13 present data relating to farms classified by the reported value of products not fed to live stock.

TABLE 12.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK, WITH PERCENTAGES.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State.....	178,694	93.1	16,636,719	100.0	\$181,416,001	100.0
\$0.....	2,105	48.7	102,463	0.6	1,081,100	0.6
\$1 to \$49.....	7,410	58.1	430,261	2.6	3,040,700	1.7
\$50 to \$99.....	13,817	61.5	818,565	4.9	5,857,180	3.2
\$100 to \$249.....	59,329	71.8	4,262,042	25.6	35,093,470	19.3
\$250 to \$499.....	62,772	90.7	5,693,026	34.2	59,164,331	32.6
\$500 to \$999.....	27,344	127.4	3,483,842	20.9	45,117,730	24.9
\$1,000 to \$2,499.....	5,539	220.5	1,221,623	7.4	19,731,160	10.9
\$2,500 and over.....	878	711.7	624,897	3.8	12,330,330	6.8

TABLE 13.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent of gross income on total investment in farm property.
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	
	Land and im- prove- ments (except build- ings).	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and ma- chinery.	Live stock.		
The State -----	\$588	\$168	\$49	\$210	\$370	36.4
\$0.....	350	77	16	71	25	6.2
\$1 to \$49.....	263	63	16	68	72	16.2
\$50 to \$99.....	261	74	18	87	171	29.0
\$100 to \$249.....	329	102	27	134	370	39.2
\$250 to \$499.....	526	180	46	211	703	42.6
\$500 to \$999.....	943	274	86	347	1,360	38.2
\$1,000 to \$2,499.....	2,202	554	172	634	5,475	39.0
\$2,500 and over.....	9,618	2,096	665	1,665		

The absence of income in the first group is due in part to the fact that the enumerators could not always secure complete reports for farms where changes in ownership or tenancy had occurred shortly prior to the date of enumeration. The persons in charge of such farms on June 1, 1900, could not always give definite information concerning the products of the preceding year. The same statement is true, also, of some of the farms with reported incomes of less than \$100. To this extent the reports fall short of giving a complete exhibit of farm income in 1899. Other farms with small reported incomes are doubtless the suburban or summer homes of city merchants and professional men who derive their principal incomes from other than agricultural pursuits.

LIVE STOCK.

At the request of the various live-stock associations of the country, a new classification of domestic animals was

adopted for the census of 1900. The age grouping for neat cattle was determined by their present and prospective relations to the dairy industry and the supply of meat products. Horses and mules are classified by age, and neat cattle and sheep, by age and sex. The new classification permits a very close comparison with the figures published in previous census reports.

Table 14 presents a summary of live-stock statistics.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS, FOWLS, AND BEES ON FARMS, JUNE 1, 1900, WITH TOTAL AND AVERAGE VALUES, AND NUMBER OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS NOT ON FARMS.

LIVE STOCK.	Age in years.	ON FARMS.			NOT ON FARMS.
		Number.	Value.	Average value.	Number.
Calves.....	Under 1.....	254,473	\$1,418,961	\$5.58	12,868
Steers.....	1 and under 2.....	82,062	790,393	9.63	2,916
Steers.....	2 and under 3.....	36,893	491,955	13.42	1,709
Steers.....	3 and over.....	12,301	250,618	20.37	1,960
Bulls.....	1 and over.....	13,117	232,062	17.69	514
Heifers.....	1 and under 2.....	103,555	1,004,074	10.28	3,232
Cows kept for milk.....	2 and over.....	312,577	6,349,801	20.31	21,551
Cows and heifers not kept for milk.....	2 and over.....	79,557	1,284,763	16.15	990
Colts.....	Under 1.....	16,815	289,075	17.19	535
Horses.....	1 and under 2.....	14,179	381,735	26.92	612
Horses.....	2 and over.....	222,566	9,493,685	42.65	24,363
Mule colts.....	Under 1.....	8,734	209,940	24.04	130
Mules.....	1 and under 2.....	10,908	433,323	39.73	214
Asses and burros.....	2 and over.....	155,359	9,346,433	60.16	7,639
Lambs.....	All ages.....	2,479	222,185	89.63	254
Sheep (ewes).....	Under 1.....	88,168	123,508	1.40	862
Sheep (rams and wethers).....	1 and over.....	130,700	240,681	1.84	1,379
Swine.....	1 and over.....	38,061	73,128	1.92	425
Goats.....	All ages.....	1,713,307	2,981,309	1.74	53,010
Fowls.....	All ages.....	51,839	58,788	1.13	1,777
Chickens.....		5,303,157			
Turkeys.....		140,651			
Geese.....		378,475			
Ducks.....		180,583			
Bees (swarms of).....		111,138	204,340	1.84	
Value of all live stock.....			37,483,771		

¹ The number reported is of fowls over 3 months old. The value is of all, old and young.

² Including Guinea fowls.

The total value of all live stock on farms, June 1, 1900, was \$37,483,771. Of this amount 27.1 per cent represents the value of horses; 27.2 per cent, that of mules, asses, and burros; 16.9 per cent, that of dairy cows; 14.8 per cent, that of other neat cattle; 8.0 per cent, that of swine; 4.1 per cent, that of poultry; and 1.9 per cent, that of all other live stock.

No reports were secured of the value of live stock not on farms, but it is probable that such animals have higher average values than those on farms. Allowing the same averages, the total value of the domestic animals not on farms is \$2,280,170. Exclusive of the poultry and bees not on farms, the total value of live stock in the state is approximately \$39,763,941.

CHANGES IN LIVE STOCK ON FARMS.

The following table shows the changes since 1850 in the number of the most important domestic animals.

TABLE 15.—NUMBER OF SPECIFIED DOMESTIC ANIMALS ON FARMS: 1850 TO 1900.

YEAR.	Dairy cows.	Other neat cattle.	Horses.	Mules and asses.	Sheep. ¹	Swine.
1900	312,577	581,958	253,590	177,480	168,761	1,713,307
1890	330,165	602,524	186,874	126,496	243,939	1,505,214
1880	249,407	458,836	146,833	87,082	246,757	1,565,098
1870	128,959	228,970	92,013	36,202	161,077	841,129
1860	171,003	396,798	140,188	57,553	202,753	1,171,630
1850	93,151	199,559	60,197	11,559	91,256	893,727

¹ Lambs not included.

A comparison between the numbers of domestic animals reported in 1890 and 1900 indicates an important change in the character of the live-stock industry. There has been a small decrease in the number of dairy cows, and a very marked decrease in the numbers of other neat cattle and of sheep. Horses, mules, and asses, on the other hand, show great increases, and swine have increased to some extent.

The decrease of 5.3 per cent in the number of dairy cows since 1890, is believed to be more apparent than real, as the production of milk more than doubled in the same period. It is probable that many of the 79,557 "cows and heifers not kept for milk" (see Table 14) were in reality milch cows, dry at the time of enumeration.

The decrease in the number of "other neat cattle" is probably even greater than indicated by the table. The number of "other neat cattle" given for 1900 includes 254,473 calves, and it is uncertain whether any calves were reported in 1890 under this designation. If not, there has been a decrease, for the decade, of 50.6 per cent in the number of "other neat cattle" over one year of age. The conclusion might be drawn that, owing to the rapid settlement of the state, the steadily enhancing value of farm lands, and the increasing acreage devoted to crops, the Arkansas farmer has partially abandoned stock raising as a source of revenue. It must be borne in mind, however, that the comparatively high market prices of beef and mutton which prevailed for a number of months prior to the date of enumeration, naturally led many farmers to reduce their herds and flocks to an unusual extent.

The rapid development of agriculture since the close of the Civil War is nowhere more clearly reflected than in the steady increase in the number of horses, mules, and asses. Nearly three times as many horses, and approximately five times as many mules and asses, were reported in 1900 as in 1870. In the last decade the number of horses increased 35.7 per cent, and the number of mules and asses, 40.3 per cent.

The sheep-raising industry has been on the decline since 1880, the decrease in the last ten years amounting to 30.8 per cent. Swine have fluctuated in number from decade to decade, the change since 1890 being an increase of 13.8 per cent.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Table 16 is a summarized exhibit of the products of the animal industry.

TABLE 16.—QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF SPECIFIED ANIMAL PRODUCTS, AND VALUES OF POULTRY RAISED, ANIMALS SOLD, AND ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS IN 1899.

PRODUCTS.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool	Pounds	636,474	\$118,922
Mohair and goat hair	Pounds	1,763	487
Milk	Gallons	1109,861,393	6,912,459
Butter	Pounds	21,686,256	
Cheese	Pounds	18,835	
Eggs	Dozens	25,694,860	2,328,509
Poultry			2,179,634
Honey	Pounds	1,405,320	156,943
Wax	Pounds	59,840	3,752,843
Animals sold			
Animals slaughtered			4,027,481
Total value			20,377,278

¹ Includes all milk produced.

The value of animal products in 1899 was \$20,377,278, or 30.8 per cent of the gross farm income. Of the above amount, 42.6 per cent represents the value of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms; 33.9 per cent, that of dairy produce; 22.1 per cent, that of poultry and eggs; and 1.4 per cent, that of wool, mohair, honey, and wax.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The production of milk in 1899 was 55,585,720 gallons greater than in 1889, an increase of over one hundred per cent. The quantity of butter made on farms, however, increased but 37.3 per cent, and that of cheese decreased 13.8 per cent, indicating that the making of butter and cheese is being gradually transferred from the farm to the creamery and cheese factory.

Of the \$6,912,459 given in Table 16 as the value of all dairy products in 1899, \$5,866,128, or 84.9 per cent, represents the value of such products consumed on farms, and \$1,046,331, or 15.1 per cent, the amount realized from sales. Of the latter sum, \$596,785 was derived from the sale of 3,797,646 pounds of butter; \$443,756, from 4,238,852 gallons of milk; \$4,941, from 6,008 gallons of cream; and \$849, from 8,032 pounds of cheese.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

The total value of the poultry products of 1899 was \$4,508,143, of which 51.7 per cent represents the value of eggs and 48.3 per cent that of poultry raised. Of the farmers of the state, 156,922, or 87.8 per cent, reported poultry in 1900. The average return per farm was \$14.84 for eggs, and \$13.89 for poultry. The number of eggs produced has practically doubled during each decade since 1879. In that year the production was 6,610,050 dozens; in 1889, 13,371,909; and in 1899, 25,694,860.

WOOL.

Although 30.8 per cent fewer sheep were reported in 1900 than in 1890, an increase of 24.2 per cent is shown in the quantity of wool produced. This is the result of a marked improvement in the grade of sheep kept, and a consequent increase in the average weight of fleeces. In 1880, the average weight was 2.3 pounds; in 1890, 2.4 pounds; and in 1900, 3.3 pounds.

HONEY AND WAX.

In 1900, 22,182 farmers reported, in the aggregate, 111,138 swarms of bees. They obtained, in 1899, 26.5 per cent more honey and 139.2 per cent more wax than was reported for 1889.

HORSES, MULES, AND DAIRY COWS ON SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARMS.

Table 17 presents, for the leading groups of farms, the number of farms reporting horses, mules, and dairy cows, and the average number of these animals per farm. In computing the averages presented, only those farms which report the kind of stock under consideration are included.

TABLE 17.—HORSES, MULES, AND DAIRY COWS ON SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARMS, JUNE 1, 1900.

CLASSES.	HORSES.		MULES.		DAIRY COWS.	
	Farms reporting.	Average per farm.	Farms reporting.	Average per farm.	Farms reporting.	Average per farm.
Total.....	121,750	2.08	88,824	1.97	126,235	2.48
White farmers.....	97,095	2.18	68,957	2.12	104,878	2.59
Colored farmers.....	24,655	1.69	24,867	1.57	21,862	1.94
Owners ¹	74,491	2.26	51,785	2.11	82,439	2.80
Managers.....	618	3.87	508	9.09	596	8.89
Cash tenants.....	16,926	1.87	15,028	1.84	14,842	2.00
Share tenants.....	29,715	1.72	21,503	1.55	28,358	1.75
Under 20 acres.....	11,771	1.49	7,867	1.29	9,696	1.77
20 to 99 acres.....	62,152	1.88	45,749	1.67	64,093	2.04
100 to 174 acres.....	32,480	2.22	22,938	1.99	35,798	2.67
175 to 259 acres.....	8,772	2.63	7,080	2.47	9,717	3.50
260 acres and over.....	6,575	3.68	5,690	4.61	6,931	5.08
Hay and grain.....	9,540	2.15	5,997	2.14	8,272	2.27
Vegetable.....	1,572	1.90	816	1.87	1,181	2.05
Fruit.....	1,547	2.12	766	1.97	1,468	2.07
Live stock.....	23,864	2.40	14,886	2.24	25,429	2.78
Dairy.....	7,543	2.09	4,115	1.85	10,238	3.08
Cotton.....	42,614	1.90	38,756	1.90	40,500	2.18
Miscellaneous ²	85,070	2.08	28,488	1.90	89,162	2.50

¹ Including "part owners" and "owners and tenants."

² Including florists' establishments, nurseries, tobacco, and sugar farms.

In Arkansas, as in other states where cotton is a staple crop and much of the farm labor is performed by negroes, large numbers of mules are used as work animals. For most classes of farms the average numbers of mules and horses are about equal, but on farms operated by managers, and on farms of the largest area, more mules than horses are reported. This is due to the fact that these two classes include a relatively large number of cotton plantations.

If the numbers of horses and mules be combined, the average number of work animals per farm compares favorably with the corresponding figures for the intensively cultivated farms of New England.

CROPS.

The following table gives the statistics of the principal crops of 1899.

TABLE 18.—ACREAGES, QUANTITIES, AND VALUES OF PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS IN 1899.

CROPS.	Acres.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Corn.....	2,317,742	Bushels.....	44,144,098	\$17,572,170
Wheat.....	379,463	Bushels.....	2,449,970	1,383,916
Oats.....	280,115	Bushels.....	3,909,000	1,263,101
Barley.....	304	Bushels.....	2,809	1,278
Rye.....	2,883	Bushels.....	19,125	11,428
Buckwheat.....	53	Bushels.....	421	334
Broom corn.....	879	Pounds.....	304,690	12,588
Rice.....	25	Pounds.....	8,630	235
Kafir corn.....	109	Bushels.....	1,722	808
Flaxseed.....	40	Bushels.....	408	414
Grass seed.....		Bushels.....	84	137
Clover seed.....		Bushels.....	416	1,902
Hay and forage.....	239,426	Tons.....	288,416	1,913,163
Cotton seed.....		Tons.....	1340,530	3,382,368
Cotton.....	1,641,855	Bales.....	709,890	24,671,445
Tobacco.....	1,887	Pounds.....	881,700	85,395
Hemp.....	1	Pounds.....	420	20
Hops.....	1	Pounds.....	530	55
Dry beans.....	1,490	Bushels.....	15,582	17,046
Dry pease.....	31,414	Bushels.....	245,894	255,709
Peanuts.....	5,283	Bushels.....	78,237	69,632
Castor beans.....	13	Bushels.....	85	80
Potatoes.....	26,486	Bushels.....	1,783,969	855,140
Sweet potatoes.....	18,271	Bushels.....	998,767	534,616
Onions.....	418	Bushels.....	58,250	48,882
Miscellaneous vegetables.....	44,937			2,196,705
Sugar cane.....	460	Tons.....	216	52
Sugar cane kept for seed.....		Tons.....	1,840	6,440
Sugar.....		Pounds.....	50	2
Sirup.....		Gallons.....	44,819	18,791
Sorghum cane.....	17,684	Tons.....	4373	1,075
Sorghum sirup.....		Gallons.....	1,223,691	867,741
Small fruits.....	10,984			604,323
Grapes.....	32,618	Centals.....	86,211	4104,808
Orchard fruits.....	221,007	Bushels.....	3,359,865	1,252,203
Tropical fruits.....				296
Nuts.....				8,898
Forest products.....				2,468,718
Flowers and plants.....	25			25,890
Seeds.....	18			2,447
Nursery products.....	893			131,045
Miscellaneous.....				981
Total.....	5,241,699			59,272,212

¹ Exclusive of 14,543 tons, valued at \$144,720, sold in seed cotton.

² Sold as cane.

³ Estimated from number of trees or vines.

⁴ Including value of raisins, wine, etc.

⁵ Including value of cider, vinegar, etc.

Of the total value of crops in 1899, cotton contributed 47.3 per cent; corn, 29.7 per cent; other cereals, including rice, 4.5 per cent; vegetables, including potatoes, sweet potatoes, and onions, 6.1 per cent; forest products, 4.2 per cent; fruits and nuts, 3.3 per cent; hay and forage, 3.2 per cent; and all other products, 1.7 per cent.

The acreage devoted to corn, 44.2 per cent of the total area in crops, yielded only 29.7 per cent of the total receipts. Cotton, comprising 31.3 per cent of the total acreage, yielded 47.3 per cent of the total receipts.

The average yield per acre of hay and forage was 1.2 tons, and the average values were \$6.63 per ton and \$7.99 per acre. The average values per acre of other crops were as follows: Flowers and plants, \$1,033.20; nursery products, \$150.97; onions, \$116.94; tobacco, \$45.25; sweet potatoes, \$40.28; potatoes, \$32.29; cotton, including seed, \$17.09; peanuts, \$13.31; dry beans and dry pease, \$8.29; cereals, \$6.79; and orchard fruits, \$5.67. The crops yielding the greatest returns were grown upon very highly improved land. Their production required relatively large expenditures for labor and fertilizers.

COTTON.

The following table is an exhibit of the changes in cotton production since 1849.

TABLE 19.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON: 1849 TO 1899.

YEAR.	ACREAGE.		PRODUCTION.		
	Total.	Per cent of increase.	Commercial bales.	Pounds.	Per cent of increase.
1899.....	1,641,855	13.5	709,880	352,963,804	7.0
1889.....	1,700,578	63.1	691,494	329,842,688	19.7
1879.....	1,042,976		608,256	275,539,988	156.0
1869.....			247,968	107,618,112	134.2
1859.....			867,893	163,489,885	525.5
1849.....			65,344	26,187,600	

¹ Decrease.

In 1899, 118,697 farmers, or approximately two-thirds of the total number, reported the production of cotton. Every county in the state was represented, but in the west-central and extreme northwestern counties the acreages reported were relatively very small. For the state the average acreage devoted to cotton was 31.0 acres per square mile of land surface, and 13.8 acres per farm reporting. The three leading cotton-growing counties, Jefferson, Phillips, and Lee, reported an average area in cotton of more than eighty acres per square mile, or nearly one-half of their improved farm land. In 1879, 29.0 per cent of the improved farm land of the state was devoted to cotton; in 1889, 31.1 per cent; and in 1899, 23.6 per cent.

Although, owing to the low range of prices which followed the record-breaking crop of 1898 the acreage planted in cotton in the spring of 1899 was below the normal, the total production exceeded that of the preceding season and showed an advance of 7.0 per cent over the crop of 1889. For the state, the average yield per square mile of land surface was 13.4 commercial bales, while for the three counties, Jefferson, Phillips, and Lee, the average was over forty bales.

The total value of the crop of 1899, including both lint and seed, was \$28,053,813, the average values of the products being \$236.35 per farm and \$17.09 per acre.

CEREALS.

Table 20 is an exhibit of the changes in cereal production since 1849.

TABLE 20.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CEREALS: 1849 TO 1899.

PART 1.—ACREAGE.

YEAR. ¹	Barley.	Buck-wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Wheat.
1899.....	304	58	2,317,742	280,115	2,883	379,453
1889.....	106	388	1,643,443	288,332	2,470	140,464
1879.....	157	92	1,298,310	166,613	3,290	204,084

¹ No statistics of acreage were secured prior to 1879.

PART 2.—BUSHELS PRODUCED.

YEAR.	Barley.	Buck-wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Wheat.
1899.....	2,809	421	44,144,098	3,909,000	19,125	2,449,970
1889.....	994	5,074	33,982,318	4,180,877	15,181	955,668
1879.....	1,952	548	24,156,417	2,219,822	22,387	1,269,715
1869.....	1,921	226	18,382,145	528,777	27,645	741,736
1859.....	3,153	509	17,823,588	475,268	78,092	957,601
1849.....	177	175	8,393,989	656,188	8,047	199,639

Each decade since 1850, except the Civil War decade, shows a marked increase in the total production of cereals. Corn is by far the most important, occupying 77.8 per cent of the total area in cereals in 1899, and being reported by 159,507 farmers, or 89.3 per cent of the total number in the state. The acreage increased 40.6 per cent in the last decade.

Barley and buckwheat are of little importance. The acreage under oats decreased 2.8 per cent in the last decade, but shows a large increase since 1879. The smallness of the acreage reported in 1899 is largely due to an unfavorable season. The production of rye decreased from 1859 to 1889, but in the last decade increased 26.0 per cent. The acreage and production of wheat have varied greatly from decade to decade, but in 1899 both were more than twice as great as in 1889. Seasonal conditions doubtless account in large part for these wide fluctuations.

The acreage given for cereals does not include 62,756 acres of grain cut green for hay, nor 16,788 acres devoted to corn, nonsaccharine sorghum, and similar crops grown for forage or ensilage.

SUGAR CANE AND SORGHUM CANE.

The compilation of statistics pertaining to West Indian or ribbon sugar cane, as distinguished from sorghum cane, is complicated, in states where both are grown, by the local custom of referring to both as "sugar cane." This naturally tended to confuse the enumerators, and made the task of separating the statistics of the two crops extremely difficult. This difficulty was increased by the fact that the severe frosts of 1899 so injured the crop of ribbon cane that the average yield was practically the same as that of sorghum cane, while under normal conditions it yields twice as many tons per acre and twice as much sirup per ton of cane. The greatest care, however, has been observed in compilation, and the figures presented are believed to be substantially correct.

From the 460 acres of sugar cane grown in 1899, 50 pounds of sugar and 44,819 gallons of sirup were produced. In addition, 1,840 tons of cane, valued at \$6,440, were kept for seed. The only census year prior to 1900 in which statistics of sugar production in Arkansas were collected, was 1870, in which year 110,400 pounds of sugar and 72,008 gallons of sirup were reported. In making comparisons between the statistics for these two years, allowance must be made for the fact that fully sixty per cent of the crop of 1899 was destroyed by frost. A normal yield from the acreage reported in that year would have produced approximately 112,048 gallons of sirup, a gain of more than twenty-five per cent over the production of sugar and sirup in 1869.

In Arkansas, as in all other states where ribbon cane is grown, except Louisiana, the method of manufacture is that known as the "open-kettle" process, which produces a superior grade of sirup, but a low grade of sugar. Consequently, the tendency is to make a decreasing amount of sugar and greater quantities of sirup. This is shown by

the fact that in 1869, 110,400 pounds of sugar were made, while in 1899 the total production was but 50 pounds.

In 1899, 17,684 acres of land were devoted to the cultivation of sorghum cane grown for sirup, a decrease of 9,687 acres from the area grown in 1889. The production of sirup in 1899 was 1,223,691 gallons, or 645,261 gallons less than that reported ten years before. These figures take no account of the acreage of sorghum grown for forage.

ORCHARD FRUITS.

The changes in orchard fruits since 1890 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 21.—ORCHARD TREES AND FRUITS: 1890 AND 1900.

FRUITS.	NUMBER OF TREES.		BUSHELS OF FRUIT.	
	1900.	1890.	1899.	1889.
Apples.....	7,434,145	2,114,708	2,811,182	1,894,846
Apricots.....	3,958	2,708	391	1,509
Cherries.....	109,001	33,083	7,889	8,002
Peaches.....	4,099,528	2,769,052	383,642	3,001,125
Pears.....	202,109	26,265	24,508	12,955
Plums and prunes.....	1,082,749	375,780	174,734	186,574

Fruit is grown most extensively in the northwestern part of the state. The 9 counties of Benton, Boone, Carroll, Crawford, Franklin, Johnson, Madison, Newton, and Washington reported in 1900 nearly one-half of the total number of fruit trees, exclusive of plum trees, which latter can not properly be included, as it is known that the figures given include a large number of wild plum trees, which grow in thickets upon the river bottoms. With the exception of peaches, comparatively little fruit is grown in the counties of the cotton belt. In 1900 the 3 extreme northwestern counties, Benton, Madison, and Washington, reported 50.6 of all the apple trees in the state. In 1890 they reported but 39.2 per cent, showing that the rate of gain in these counties was much greater than in the rest of the state.

The number of apple, cherry, plum, and prune trees reported in 1900 was approximately three times as great as in 1890, while the number of pear trees increased still more rapidly. The increase in the number of apricot and peach trees amounted to 46.2 and 48.0 per cent, respectively.

In 1900, 57.2 per cent of all fruit trees were apple trees; 31.6 per cent were peach trees; 8.3 per cent were plum and prune trees; and 2.9 per cent were apricot, cherry, pear, and unclassified fruit trees. In addition to the number of trees given in Table 21, unclassified fruit trees to the number of 55,562 were reported, with a yield of 7,524 bushels of fruit.

The quantity of fruit produced in any given year is determined largely by the nature of the season. Comparisons between the crop of 1889 and that of 1899 have little significance, because in the latter year there was an almost complete failure of peaches and apricots, and very small yields of other fruits.

The value of orchard products, given in Table 18, includes the value of 3,191 barrels of cider, 2,139 barrels of vinegar, and 2,045,910 pounds of dried and evaporated fruits.

Approximately four-fifths of these products were reported by the 6 northwestern counties, for which the production of dried and evaporated fruits on farms was as follows: Washington, 932,780 pounds; Benton, 312,990 pounds; Madison, 274,530 pounds; Boone, 97,310 pounds; Carroll, 69,830 pounds; and Newton, 54,840 pounds.

SMALL FRUITS.

Of the 10,984 acres devoted to small fruits, 8,338 acres, or 75.9 per cent, were reported by 4 counties, as follows: Benton, 2,141 acres; Crawford, 2,502 acres; Washington, 2,608 acres; and White, 1,087 acres. The first 3 are in the extreme northwestern part of the state. Counties of the cotton belt reported inconsiderable acreages in small fruits. Strawberries occupied 9,611 acres, or 87.5 per cent of the total area, and yielded 12,667,740 quarts. The acreage and production of other berries were as follows: Blackberries and dewberries, 779 acres and 969,290 quarts; currants, 10 acres and 6,990 quarts; gooseberries, 29 acres and 43,970 quarts; raspberries and Logan berries, 473 acres and 348,450 quarts; and other small fruits, 82 acres and 61,550 quarts. These small fruits were grown by 8,285 farmers, and the average value per farm reporting was \$72.94. The tropical fruits reported in Table 18 consisted almost entirely of figs.

Grapes were grown in 1899 by 12,019 farmers, who obtained 36,211 centals of fruit from 1,178,136 vines. The value of the grapes, including the value of 1,730 pounds of raisins and 92,591 gallons of wine made on farms, was \$104,803.

VEGETABLES.

The total value of all vegetables grown in the state in 1899 including potatoes, sweet potatoes, and onions, was \$3,635,343, of which 23.5 per cent represents the value of potatoes; 14.7 per cent, that of sweet potatoes; 1.4 per cent, that of onions; and 60.4 per cent, that of miscellaneous vegetables. In the growing of miscellaneous vegetables, 44,937 acres were used. Of this area the products of 34,991 acres were not reported in detail. Of the remaining 9,946 acres, 5,162 were devoted to watermelons; 2,388 acres, to musk and other melons; 948 acres, to cabbages; 850 acres, to tomatoes; 220 acres, to sweet corn; 205 acres, to cucumbers; and 173 acres, to other vegetables.

FLORICULTURE.

Floriculture is a relatively unimportant industry in Arkansas, as there are no large cities to create a market for its products. In 1899 the operators of 32 farms raised flowers and foliage plants valued at \$25,830, but of this number only 18 derived their principal income from this source. These 18 commercial florists had a gross income of \$38,765, of which \$23,265 was derived from flowers and plants and \$15,500 from other products. The capital invested was \$85,906—\$51,545 in land, \$30,280 in buildings and other improvements, \$3,015 in implements, and \$1,066 in live stock. The expenditure for fertilizers was \$407, and for labor, \$9,695.

A total of 122,940 square feet of land under glass was

reported by the operators of 132 farms. This includes, in addition to the 56,171 square feet reported by the 18 florists, 66,769 square feet reported by 114 farmers who made use of glass in growing vegetables.

NURSERIES.

The 47 nurseries in the state reported net products valued at \$129,867, of which amount \$119,667 was derived from the sale of nursery stock and \$10,200 from the sale of other products. The total area of land used was 4,371 acres, making the gross income per acre \$29.71. The total investment in land, buildings, live stock, and implements was \$116,756.

LABOR AND FERTILIZERS.

The total expenditure for labor on farms in 1899, including the value of board furnished, was \$3,171,090, an average of \$18 per farm. The average was highest for the

most intensively cultivated farms, having been \$539 for florists' establishments, \$531 for nurseries, \$64 for fruit farms, \$42 for tobacco farms, \$28 for vegetable farms, \$24 for cotton farms, \$14 for hay and grain farms, \$13 for live-stock farms, and \$8 for dairy farms. "Managers" expended, on an average, \$389; "cash tenants," \$24; "owners and tenants," \$23; "part owners," \$22; "owners," \$18; and "share tenants," \$7. White farmers expended \$20 per farm, and colored farmers, \$12.

Fertilizers purchased in 1899 cost \$172,510, an average of less than \$1 per farm, but an increase since 1890 of 83.6 per cent. The average expenditure was greatest for nurseries, amounting to \$23. For fruit and sugar farms the average was \$4; for florists' establishments and vegetable farms, \$3; for hay and grain, live-stock, and cotton farms, \$1; and for dairy and tobacco farms, less than \$0.50.